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Letter dated 5 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) New York Committee, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 12 October 2004 that Alounkèo Kittikhoun, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic as Chairman of the ASEAN New York Committee in 200[illegible] wrote to Emyr Jones Parry, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as President of the Security Council for the month of October 2004, regarding the endorsement by ASEAN Foreign Ministers during the informal meeting in New York on 28 September 2004 of the candidature of Surakiart Sathirathai, then-Foreign Minister of Thailand, for the post of United Nations Secretary-General for the term of 2007-2011.

At the tenth ASEAN summit held in Vientiane in December 2004, the leaders of the 10 member countries of ASEAN (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam) reaffirmed the candidature of Mr. Sathirathai, Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand for the post of Secretary-General. More recently, in April 2006, during the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' retreat in Ubud, Indonesia, the ASEAN Foreign Ministers reiterated their support for and endorsement of the ASEAN candidate for the aforesaid post.

In my capacity as Chairman of the ASEAN New York Committee, I therefore have the honour to nominate officially once again Mr. Sathirathai as the ASEAN candidate for the post of the Secretary-General. I am enclosing herewith the curriculum vitae of Mr. Sathirathai and would appreciate it very much if the present letter and its annex could be circulated to the permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council for their information and valuable support and as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Hamidon** Ali
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
Chairman of the ASEAN New York Committee

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Annex to the letter dated 5 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Biography of Dr. Surakiart Sathirathai

Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand

DR. SURAKIART SATRIRATHAI is Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, where he oversees foreign affairs, education, and culture. The Royal Thai Government has nominated Dr. Surakiart as Thailand's candidate for United Nations Secretary General when H.E. Mr. Kofi Annan completes his term at the end of 2006. The Leaders of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN-comprising Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam) have also endorsed Dr. Surakiart's candidature.

An expert in international law, finance, and economic development, Dr. Surakiart has over twenty years of experience in academia, government, and business, including terms as Foreign Minister, Finance Minister, and policy advisor to the Prime Minister. Dr. Surakiart also has significant private sector experience. He has been Chairman of a Thai commercial bank and head of the Thai national petroleum enterprise, as well as founding partner of a leading commercial law firm.

Dr. Surakiart has a record of successful management reform in difficult circumstances, having spearheaded the reform and privatization of major Thai enterprises, reformed the operations of the Thai Foreign Ministry and having instituted major curricular changes at the Faculty of Law at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok. He has deep experience in international negotiation, both diplomatic and commercial, and a record of strengthening multilateral cooperation across Asia.

▶ Personal Background and Education:

Dr. Surakiart was born in 1958 in Bangkok, Thailand. His father was a well-respected official in the Thai Ministry of Finance and was sent to restructure a commercial bank in the past, and his mother was a renowned Professor in French literature. Both his parents were French-educated. He grew up in Bangkok, where from an early age he took an interest in issues related to democracy. Like many young Thais, Dr. Surakiart spent a period in a Buddhist monastery, and his Buddhist upbringing remains the touchstone of his personal philosophy and ethic.

Dr. Surakiart completed a degree with 1st Class - Gold Medal in Law from Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, then continued his studies of law and international economics in the United States, where he obtained two masters degrees: a Masters in Law (LL.M.) from Harvard with a thesis on human rights and another in law and diplomacy from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University (M.A.L.D.). He was the first Thai to earn a doctorate in law (S.J.D.) from Harvard University.

Dr. Surakiart's doctoral thesis, "An Understanding of the Relationship Among International Legal Discourse About Development, Third World Countries, and International Peace," (1985) explored the global trade law regime from the perspective of the third world. Two years later, he co-edited a book, "Third World Attitudes Toward International Law: An Introduction," with Professor Frederick Snyder which was published widely, and has ever since been an active participant in academic debate.

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▶ Academic Career:

Upon returning to Thailand, Dr. Surakiart began his academic career as a lecturer at the Faculty of Law at Chulalongkorn University, where he taught on GATT (later WTO), the IMF, the World Bank and foreign investment, and published in the field of international economic law. His work won him appointments as the inaugural Director of the Law and Development Research Centre, Vice-Dean for Foreign Relations, and subsequently elected as Dean of the Faculty between 1991-1995. Dr. Surakiart pushed through major curricular reforms, founding Thailand's first-ever interdisciplinary program on law and development. He then found practical application for the growing consensus on law and development when asked to introduce law reform into the Fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan. He substantially broadened the Faculty's international programs, bringing numerous professors from abroad to collaborate with Thai researchers and students.

Like many leading public universities of the developing world, the Chulalongkorn law faculty then lacked the resources routinely available in the first world. Dr. Surakiart learned quickly how to work through and around these constraints - telephoning abroad from a local noodle shop, copying forms and papers on his own - to build programs and establish partnerships with colleagues at many foreign universities.

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▶ Early Political Experience

Dr. Surakiart has accepted numerous political appointments over the past twenty years, lending his financial and diplomatic expertise to prime ministers of various parties. His first appointment came under Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda in 1986, when Boonchu Rojanasatien, then the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the lower house of Parliament, asked him to serve as Advisor and Head of the Professional Staff Office of the Committee.

He then served as Policy Advisor to Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan from 1988 to 1991, assisting in trade negotiations with the United States on intellectual property issues. Recognizing that ongoing hostilities in Cambodia were threatening security and economic stability along the Thai border, PM Chatichai asked Dr. Surakiart to serve in his team to implement the Prime Minister's vision of "turning a battlefield into a market place". At a time when his government was officially associated with one faction in Cambodia, Dr. Surakiart opened secret negotiations with all factions, working in close cooperation with the United States and other parties to broker meetings that

ultimately brought the civil war to an end, restored peace, stability and eventually brought about a UN supervised election.

▶ Financial Experience

Dr. Surakiart become Thailand's youngest Finance Minister under Prime Minister Banharn Silpa-archa, a position he held from July of 1995 to May of 1996. Inheriting a national economy beset by the structural challenges that ultimately exposed it to the Thai financial crisis, Dr. Surakiart designed and implemented reforms that, while deeply unpopular, moved the economy in the right direction and today have become an essential part of Thailand's economic policy.

When he took office as Finance Minister, the Thai current account deficit was at 6 %, inflation and interest rates were very high, and the long-time peg of the Baht to the American dollar had sustained a bubble of overseas borrowing, particularly in the real estate sector. At the time, the Bank of Thailand (BOT) had no way of measuring or discouraging short-term capital inflows, and the Bank's loan classification procedures were out of line with international standards, allowing many Thai banks to hide non-performing loans.

Recognizing the danger and looming instability, Dr. Surakiart immediately took strong steps to reduce risky investments, none of which were popular with the financial sector. He worked with the BOT to urge commercial banks to reign in loans to speculative sectors, and to discourage short-term capital flows by introducing various stringent policies such as increasing the restrictions upon non-resident Baht accounts, and discouraging offshore borrowing. He also set up a balanced budget. Although these reforms came too late to stave off the financial crisis which struck under his successor, they nevertheless form the backbone of Thailand's present economic policy.

As Finance Minister, Dr. Surakiart developed Thailand's first Fiscal and Financial Master Plan for Social Development, which called for decentralization of fiscal authority and more micro-credit opportunities. The Plan set health-promotion goals which ultimately led to the establishment of the Thai Health Promotion Foundation, a body funded via a "sin tax" on alcohol and tobacco and dedicated to promoting the health and well-being of all Thais. Dr. Surakiart also gained international recognition for his efforts to strengthen Asian cooperation through the ASEAN Free Trade Area Council, as well as in the framework of the IMF and the World Bank, in particular through his proposals for the establishment of ASEAN and ASEM (Asia-Europe Meeting) Finance Ministers' Meetings.

After Prime Minister Chavalit Yongchaiyuth took office in 1996, he invited Dr. Surakiart to serve as Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Council on Economic and Foreign Affairs. During a year in this position, Dr. Surakiart proposed a look-west policy, thus strengthening economic ties between Thailand and India, promoted Thailand as an investment destination, and coordinated with Japan on infrastructure development to make northeastern Thailand a transportation gateway to Indochina. Building on these experiences, Dr. Surakiart ultimately led the effort to redesign Thailand's

financial architecture as President of the Institute of Social and Economic Policy (ISEP) from 1997 to 2001. Heading that organization, he organized numerous public seminars to build consensus around the need for deep legal reforms in the areas of money laundering, bankruptcy, privatization, and other issues.

▶ Business Experience

After his success pushing through needed reforms as Finance Ministers, various major corporations asked for Dr. Surakiart's assistance in overhauling their operations. After the crisis, the Bank of Thailand faced international pressure to eliminate its past bad practices. The Governor of the Bank of Thailand turned to Dr. Surakiart to restructure the management of the Laem Thong Bank ("LTB" now part of UOB Radanasin Bank). He accomplished the task in a matter of months, forcing all but one member of the board to retire, replacing them with financial professionals, and instituting an early retirement program that led to the replacement of nearly twenty top managers, in the process cutting the bank's costs by 20%.

The Thai government again sought Dr. Surakiart's assistance when it needed to raise capital for the Exploration and Production subsidiary of the Petroleum Authority of Thailand ("PTTEP" - a public listed company). Dr. Surakiart served as Chairman of the Board, where he negotiated with underwriters over terms of an initial public offering. The IPO sold out of shares, a rare success story in Thailand at the time, owing to the very high interest rates and general economic malaise. He also gained experience in complex international negotiations over oil exploration and among foreign investors in the PTTEP.

Soon thereafter, Dr. Surakiart became Chairman of the Executive Board of the Thai Oil Company, another subsidiary of the Petroleum Authority of Thailand, which had fallen into bankruptcy. At Thai Oil, he resolved conflicts among shareholders and restructured over U.S. $2B in debt with over 130 creditors, making the company the first to restructure under Thailand's recently-reformed Bankruptcy Act. During that process, Dr. Surakiart closed a 20-story office in Bangkok and moved the company's employees to the plant and to another building owned by an affiliate, a move which was very unpopular among the company's managerial employees, but which saved a great deal of money. Dr. Surakiart accomplished all this without significantly affecting workers' benefits. Following these achievements, in 1999 Dr. Surakiart was appointed Chairman of the Executive Board of the PTT, where he planned the privatization of the PTT's subsidiaries.

Throughout this period, Dr. Surakiart also maintained a private law practice at the Siam Premier International Law Office, a firm he founded in 1990 and associated with the largest Australian law firm Allens Arthur Robinson and which is today one of the largest law firms in Bangkok with extensive expertise in various aspects of commercial and financial law. He stepped down from the Firm as constitutionally required when he became the Thai Foreign Minister in 2001.

▶ Service As Foreign Minister

Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra appointed Dr. Surakiart as Minister of Foreign Affairs in March 2001, a moment when the international community, stung by the Asian financial crisis, had relatively little confidence in Thailand. As Foreign Minister, Dr. Surakiart reoriented Thai foreign policy towards intra-Asian cooperation, vigorously promoting a "prosper thy neighbor" policy of regional economic development. In the process, Dr. Surakiart changed the modalities of intra-Asian diplomacy by building cooperative networks among an extremely diverse set of nations called Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD). He also played an innovative role in health and welfare issues such as HIV/AIDS and landmines, and was involved in several sensitive peace and collective security negotiations in the region.

▶ Development

Through his tenure as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Surakiart reinforced Thailand's ties to traditional allies and neighbors through conferences and initiatives by ASEAN and other regional formations, and increasing contact and trade among Thailand, Laos and Cambodia in particular. Where necessary and appropriate, Dr. Surakiart built new partnerships for specific purposes.

For example, the success of the Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS) has been largely due to Dr. Surakiart's speed in moving the cooperation process forward. Within eight months of its initiation in April of 2003, following extensive diplomatic planning, top leaders of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand endorsed nearly fifty common projects and over two hundred bilateral development projects to be implemented over the subsequent decade. In one such project, for example, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia have implemented a contract arrangement (contract farming) whereby Thai businesses identify various necessary crops which Laotian and Cambodian farmers then produce for the Thai market.

Early in his term, Dr. Surakiart recognized that collaboration with China and India was essential for future large-scale development projects in Southeast Asia, and that Thailand was well-situated culturally, politically, and geographically to broker such cooperation. Thus, he established close ties with Chinese and Indian leaders early in his tenure, building a comfort level that made collaboration over mutually beneficial projects much easier.

Working closely with Prime Minister Thaksin, Dr. Surakiart initiated the Asia Cooperation Dialogue, (ACD), the first ever framework organization for all nations across the continent, including China, India, the Middle East and even Russia. After announcing plans to found ACD in 2001, Dr. Surakiart traveled the continent building support for the idea, a task requiring him to manage relationships among leaders of nations with widely divergent religions, languages, ethnicities, and development goals. Since its establishment, ACD nations have begun countless projects around energy security, agriculture, biotechnology, tourism, poverty alleviation, IT development, and financial cooperation. The same skills that fostered this new diplomacy also made Surakiart instrumental in brokering the East-West Economic Corridor, a major road connecting Southeast Asian nations from Vietnam to Myanmar, and linking with roads to India. Furthermore,

recognizing that a coordinated regional response to drug trafficking was necessary, Surakiart brought India and China together with Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar to form an Anti-Drug Cooperation network.

As Foreign Minister, Dr. Surakiart has served his nation in broader multilateral organizations. For example, as the Vice-President of the Eleventh Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD XI) in 2004, he worked to strengthen South-South cooperation at the multilateral level and promoted partnership and self-help as crucial to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. He has also been a strong supporter of the Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC).

▶ Health and Welfare

As Foreign Minister Dr. Surakiart focused on a variety of international health and welfare issues. For example, his close contacts with Chinese officials enabled Dr. Surakiart to respond rapidly to SARS, setting up a high-level meeting between ASEAN leaders and China within days after news of the crisis broke. Of crucial importance, Dr. Surakiart was instrumental in convincing Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao to attend, in what became his first trip abroad as Prime Minister, thus defusing potential tensions between China and ASEAN nations over the epidemic, and permitting construction of cooperative networks that helped head off a potential global health crisis.

Dr. Surakiart also substantially increased the resources available for de-mining operations while serving as President of the Fifth Meeting of the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention to eliminate anti-personnel landmines in 2003. Realizing that the World Bank classified de-mining as a security issue and therefore refused to fund it, Dr. Surakiart worked with then-President James Wolfensohn to re-classify de-mining as a development issue, enabling affected nations to obtain Bank funding for de-mining for the first time.

Realizing that Thailand had developed a largely effective response to the HIV/AIDS crisis, Dr. Surakiart instructed the Thailand International Cooperation Agency to develop HIV training programs for other nations seeking assistance addressing the crisis. He co-chaired the second Asia-Pacific Ministerial Meeting on HIV/AIDS in Bangkok in 2004. That meeting, attended by representatives of thirty-six Asian and Pacific nations, resulted in unprecedented commitments to strengthen inter-regional cooperation to combat HIV/AIDS, including intensive information-sharing on national programs and policies as well as regional initiatives to address trans-boundary priorities.

Dr. Surakiart's term as Foreign Minister was marked by the December 2004 Tsunami disaster, in Thailand and throughout the region. Within hours of the Tsunami, Dr. Surakiart arranged to fly staff from nearly thirty embassies to Phuket to inspect the damage and set up facilities for those of their citizens who were affected. At the Prime Minister's request, Dr. Surakiart coordinated the domestic relief effort, while facilitating the U.S. led efforts to establish a regional relief center in Thailand. After immediate relief needs were taken care of, Dr. Surakiart coordinated with Secretary General Annan and various ASEAN nations to set up the infrastructure for immediate coordination among impacted nations in case of future such crises and proposed standby arrangements for disaster relief.

Within one month after the tsunami, he facilitated a ministerial meeting among thirty nations to begin setting up an early-warning system for future tsunamis.

▶ Peace and Collective Security

Dr. Surakiart also played a key role in peace-building efforts in Asia. By building trust with his immediate neighbors, he was able to settle long-simmering border disputes between Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos. Approached by Norway and all factions in Sri Lanka and trusted as a fellow Buddhist by the Sri Lankan leadership, he offered Thailand as a venue for the Sri Lankan peace talks, which were led by Norway. Later, he organized a series of meetings in Bangkok designed to create dialogue between Myanmar and the international community and promote democracy in Myanmar, an initiative that led to the "Bangkok Process" for reform in Myanmar.

Following the Bali bombings and the attempted downing of an airliner in Kenya, Dr. Surakiart led the initiative under which APEC decided to ban shoulder-launched surface-to-air missiles ("MANPADs"). Key to this effort was Dr. Surakiart's decision to frame the issue as a threat to civil aviation and thus to tourism and economic development. Before the introduction of the six-party North Korea talks, moreover, Dr. Surakiart sought to prevent North Korean isolation and keep the channels of communication open by working with ASEAN through his initiative of "friends of the Chair of ARF" to urge and convince North Korea to attend the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which is the security forum for ASEAN and allies, though he stepped aside this effort when the six-party talks began.

▶ Deputy Prime Minister

As Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Surakiart now oversees foreign affairs, education, and culture, after having overseen labour and human resources, social development and human security, giving him overarching responsibility over policy related to poverty alleviation and development. While continuing his work building regional partnerships, he has also set himself to the task of better protecting the rights of women and addressing the needs of the vulnerable, including a regularization program for foreign labour within Thailand which has resulted in registration of over a million immigrants from Myanmar, who can now obtain health, educational and other services. He's also helped draft a bill to suppress and prevent human trafficking especially to assist victims of trafficking which he moved through the Thai Cabinet, and which is now in Parliament.

▶ Personal

Dr. Surakiart is fluent in Thai and English, and proficient in French. He is married to Thanpuying* Dr. Suthawan Sathirathai, who holds a doctorate in economics from the University of Cambridge (UK), a graduate degree in economics from Tufts University (USA), and an engineering degree from Chulalongkorn University. They have one son, Mr. Santitarn Sathirathai, born in Boston, a Bachelor and Masters graduate of the London School of Economics who recently left the Thai Ministry of Finance to continue his postgraduate studies at The John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Dr. Surakiart's favorite sports are badminton, bicycling and swimming.

* *Thanpuying is Thailand's highest ranking title for ladies graciously and rarely granted by His Majesty the King, comparable to "Grand Dame".*

Curriculum Vitae
Dr. Surakiart Sathirathai

Present Positions

- Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand (overseeing foreign affairs, education, and culture)
- Acting Minister of Culture
- Chairman, Cabinet Scrutiny Committee on Foreign Affairs, Education, and Culture
- Chairman, Strategy Planning of the National Administrative Plan 2005-2009: Foreign and International Economics
- Supervise, The National Research Council of Thailand
- Supervise, The Royal Institute
- Supervise, The Thailand Research Fund
- Supervise, The Office of National Education Standards and Quality Assessment
- Chairman, National Research Council
- Chairman, National Scout Organization
- Chairman, National Commission on Political Development
- Deputy Leader, Thai Rak Thai Party

Cabinet Positions Held

- Minister of Foreign Affairs (Feb 2001 - March 2005)
- Minister of Finance (1995 - 1996)

Special Assignments

- Representative of His Majesty the King at the Mourning Ceremony of His Highness The Amir of the State of Kuwait, January 2006
- Representative of His Majesty the King at the Funeral of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, April 2005

Marital Status

Married to Thanpuying Dr. Suthawan Sathirathai
One son Mr. Santitarn Sathirathai

Royal Decorations

- Knight Grand Cordon (Special Class) of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant
- Knight Grand Cordon (Special Class) of the Most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand
- Grand Companion (Third Class, higher grade) of the Most Illustrious Order of the Chula Chom Klao
- Knight Grand Cross (First Class) of the Most Admirable Order of the Direkgunabhorn
- The Red Cross Awards Medal (First Class)

Foreign Decorations

- The Royal Order of Sahametrei - Grand Officer (Cambodia) 2002
- The Most Honourable Order of Seri Paduka Mahkota Brunei (class S.P.M.B.) (Brunei Darussalam) 2002
- Commander Grand Cross (Sweden) 2003
- Grand Cross of the Order of Orange-Nassau (Netherlands) 2004
- Bahrain Decoration First Class (Bahrain) 2004
- The Congressional Medal of Achievement, (Philippines) 2006

Education

- S.J.D. Harvard Law School, U.S.A.
- LL.M. Harvard Law School, U.S.A.
- M.A.L.D. The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, U.S.A.
- LL.B (Honours) (Gold Medal Award) Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

Honorary Degree and Awards

- Hon. Doctorate Degree in Public Administration Eastern Asia University, Bangkok, 2006
- Outstanding Alumni of the Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, in 1996 and 2003.

Multilateral Conference

- Vice President, Centrist Democrats International (CDI) Asia Pacific, 2006
- Chair, Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements, Phuket, Thailand, 2005
- Chair, ACMECS (Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy) Foreign Ministers' Retreat, 2004
- Co-Chair, ASEAN-SAARC Foreign Ministers' Informal Meeting, 2004
- Co-Chair, Second Asia-Pacific Ministerial Meeting (APMM) on HIV/AIDS, 2004
- Co-Chair, ASEAN-US Ministerial Conference, 2004
- Vice-President of the Eleventh Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD X1), 2004
- Chair, Sixth Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMST-EC) Ministerial Meeting, 2004
- Chair, Ministerial Meeting on the Current Poultry Disease Situation, 2004
- Chair, Forum for International Support for National Reconciliation in Myanmar (Bangkok Process), 2003
- Chair, Fifteenth Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting, 2003
- President of the Fifth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, as of September 2003
- Chair, First Foreign Ministers' Meeting on Economic Cooperation Strategy (ECS) between Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand, 2003
- Chair, Five-Nation Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crimes, 2003
- Chair, Second Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Ministerial Meeting, 2003
- Chair, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Health Ministers' Meeting on Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), 2003
- Chair, Boao Forum for Asia Tourism Conference, 2002
- Vice-Chair, Second International Conference on Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), 2002
- Chair, WSSD side event on " Capacity Building in Trade and Sustainable Development", hosted by UNCTAD and UNEP, 2002
- Chair, Inaugural Meeting of the Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Ministerial Meeting, 2002
- President of the Mid-term Review Conference of UNCTAD Ten, April 2002

- Host, ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Retreat, 2002
- Chair, First Quadrilateral Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crimes, 2001
- Chair, Third Ministerial Meeting on the ASEAN-Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC), 2001
- Co-Chair, First Quadripartite Ministerial Meeting (East-West Economic Corridor), 2001
- Co-Chair, ASEAN-Russia Ministerial Conference, 2001 - 2003

Political Experience

- Vice Chairman of the Prime Minister's Advisory Council on Economic and Foreign Affairs (Chaired by the late General Chatichai Choonhavan, former Prime Minister)
- Policy Adviser to the Prime Minister on Economic Affairs
- Policy Adviser to the Prime Minister
- Adviser to the National Assembly

Academic Experience

- President, Institute of Social and Economic Policy (ISEP)
- Dean and Associate Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University
- Vice Dean for Foreign Relations, Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University
- Co-teaching a graduate course with Professor Frederick E. Snyder at Harvard Law School
- Establishing undergraduate and graduate courses on International Economic Law at the Faculty of Law
- English and Thai publications in the area of international economic law in various journals i.e. World Bank Economic Review, Harvard Journal of International Law etc.

Experience with Government Committees and Boards

- Chairman of the Executive Board of the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT)
- Chairman of the Board, PTT Exploration and Production Pcl. (PTTEP)
- Councillor of State, Office of the Council of State - Chairman of the Crown Property Bureau
- Chairman of the Crown Property Bureau
- Chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC)

- Chairman of the House Selected Committee on Budget Scrutiny 1996, House of Representatives
- Chairman, Committee to Amend Revolutionary Decree on Economic Matters (e.g. Alien Business Law)
- Member, Public/Private Sector Joint Consultative Committee to Resolve Economic Problems, Prime Minister's Office
- Member, Board of Investment (B0I)

Business Experience

- Chairman of the Board, Siam Premier International Law Office Ltd.
- Chairman of the Representative of Planner and Plan Administrator of Thai Oil Co., Ltd.
- Chairman of the Executive Board, Thai Oil Co., Ltd. - Member of the Board, Thai Oil Power Co., Ltd.
- Chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC)
- Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Board of Laem Thong Bank Public Company Limited

Charity Work

- Chairman of Foundation for the Institute of Social and Economic Policy
- Secretary General, Foundation for the Memorial of King Rama V at Chula Chom Klao Fort
- Honorary Adviser, Eastern Asia University's Council.